

The Salt Lake Tribune

Issued every morning by Salt Lake Tribune Publishing Company.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: Daily and Sunday, one month, \$1.00; Daily and Sunday, three months, \$2.50; Daily and Sunday, one year, \$10.00; Sunday Tribune, one year, \$5.00; Sunday Tribune, six months, \$3.00; Semi-Weekly Tribune, one year, \$1.50.

The Tribune is on sale in every important city of the United States. Readers of the paper may ascertain the name of the local agent in any city by telephoning this office.

S. C. Beckwith, Special Agent, Sole Eastern Advertising Agent, Eastern Office, Tribune Building, New York; Western Office, Tribune Building, Chicago.

Business communications should be addressed: "The Tribune, Salt Lake City, Utah." Matters for publication to "Editor The Tribune, Salt Lake City, Utah."

Telephones: Sell-Private Branch Exchange, connecting all departments, call Whatch 3200. Independent-Intercommunicating system connecting all departments, call 360.

When you fail to get your Tribune, telephone the city circulation department and a copy will be sent you by special messenger.

Entered at the Postoffice at Salt Lake City as second-class matter.



Friday, April 26, 1912.

Certainly, President Taft hits with power in reply to Roosevelt; and he is careful what he says, so that there can be no comeback.

Col. Roosevelt may have got his idea of the recall of decisions from his own case, since he finds it necessary to do so much recalling of himself.

The Owen bill to establish a Health Bureau was favorably reported in the Senate last week, much changed, and said to be acceptable to disinterested opinion.

The suggestion that when the Panama canal is finished, the equipment there be transferred to the Mississippi, and used in making that stream safe, is one that must surely commend itself to the public.

The New York Medical Journal declares that skill counts for only 3 per cent in even the most scientific card games; which needs diligent demonstration, just as the skill so lightly regarded needs diligent watching.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: "Holding up the news of the sinking of the Titanic for half a day, calls for a close examination of the motives in the case. Mr. Ismay will find this point one of the hardest to explain."

Roosevelt confesses that he made denial as to the Harvester trust suit hold up, without knowing the facts, or having the documents before him. He will now look into the matter, and attempt to find a knothole through which he can crawl.

Now that President Taft's renomination is assured, the Smoot organ here quits its "wobbling," and comes out uncompromisingly for an instructed delegation for Taft. It wants to make no mistake about being on the winning side.

New York Tribune: "The New Jersey jury which held that the chauffeur who accidentally lost control of his car and not the innocent passerby must assume the 'tricks of the business' of automobile exhibited sound common sense worthy of the traditions of Jersey justice."

Wife-beaters may henceforth plead the dictum of a Copenhagen professor that slapping the face is better than cosmetics for the complexion. In this view of the case, especially if the practice justifies the professor's opinion, the wife might be reconciled to the slapping.

Hon. John D. Long, former Secretary of the Navy in the Cabinets of Presidents McKinley and Roosevelt, is quoted as saying that Col. Roosevelt is doing all he can to destroy the Republican party. There cannot be a doubt about this, nor of the further fact that the Colonel expects to win by Democratic votes, both at the primaries and at the election.

The Senate committee searching for information about the Titanic disaster has reached the point of the distortion and suppression of the news; and here the wireless system is making about as good a showing as could possibly be imagined. The world was to be kept in suspense unless it would pay roundly for information. This would explain the silence on the Carpathia.

The next thing to be called for, will no doubt be the sealed orders which Captain Smith is alleged to have had, the sealing of the orders perhaps being to shut off any remonstrance on his part had he known what the orders were. These orders cannot be got at in this country, but they can be forced out in England, and no doubt will be forced by the investigation which is due there.

The death of Justin McCarthy removes from earth a man of large literary attainments and great activity as an author. He was eminent not only in his grasp of and comment upon current world events, but he was among the most famous in pure literature. His activities were very great, and he was a conspicuous power in whatever role he appeared. His death will be very widely and sincerely mourned.

mourned, for in his death the individual rights of humanity have received a blow.

A DENIAL PROMPTLY SMASHED.

It is amazing to see the hardihood which actuates Col. Roosevelt in his campaign this year. He makes all sorts of reckless charges against every one whom he considers to be in his way, and meets charges against himself by flat denials. But in the case involved in the charges made by Representative Augustus P. Gardner of Massachusetts, he is squarely caught in falsehood when he made his denials. The Tribune of Tuesday morning contained the gist of Representative Gardner's charges, these being that Col. Roosevelt, in spite of his personal knowledge by direct correspondence with President Taft, that the President had no connection whatever with the Lorimer case, Roosevelt still, in his campaign in Illinois, coupled the President with Lorimer in common connection and denunciation. Mr. Gardner further charged that a report of Herbert Knox Smith, Commissioner of Corporations, with regard to the Harvester Trust, had been suppressed, that Roosevelt as President had advised postponement of the suits against the Harvester trust, and further that Roosevelt, in his dealing with trusts, "made exceptions in instituting proceedings against favorite trusts of Roosevelt."

On Wednesday morning, The Tribune carried Col. Roosevelt's denial which, on the first part with regard to Lorimer, admitted that he had coupled President Taft with Lorimer in Illinois, but claimed justification for it because "Taft Senators" were supporting Lorimer. He did not in any way undertake to show any connection of President Taft with the Lorimer case, and his reason for coupling the President's name with that of Lorimer in Illinois was mere inference of his own, having no substantial base whatever, and the whole matter being refuted by personal letters which he had from President Taft. In this Roosevelt went decidedly lame, as The Tribune said yesterday morning.

Passing then to the alleged suppressed report, Col. Roosevelt denied that there had been any suppression at all, and with respect to the Harvester Trust, he fortified his denial with telegrams from Commissioner Smith and former Attorney General Bonaparte. In treating of this matter yesterday morning, we suggested that probably the denial was technical rather than candid; and this turns out to be the fact, for it was not strictly a "report" that the commissioner made with respect to the matter charged, but a letter written direct to the President, but which was in fact a report, notwithstanding. On this letter, (then) President Roosevelt wrote to the Attorney General advising delay in the prosecution of the Harvester trust, stating that it was a technical matter anyway, that delay would in no wise affect the equities of the case, and directing that no suit be brought before hearing from the President. This correspondence, it appears, was incited by the objection of Mr. Perkins, who was then with the John P. Morgan house, and who had made the threats referred to by Commissioner Smith that "if, after all the endeavors of this company and the other Morgan interests to uphold the policies of the administration and to adopt their methods of modern publicity, the company was now going to be attacked in a purely technical case, the interests he represented were going to fight."

Not only, therefore, were Representative Gardner's charges specifically and exactly true, but Col. Roosevelt's denials were not even technically evasive; they were plain, blunt falsehoods throughout. Former Attorney General Bonaparte and Commissioner Smith are also covered with confusion by reason of denials that are now shown to be unsubstantiated. It is seldom that a public man of any distinction whatever is so clearly caught in absolute untruth as Col. Roosevelt has been caught in this case. His denials are shown by the record to be not clumsy evasions, not skillful prevarications, but unadulterated, straightforward lies. We imagine that this development brought forward by Mr. Gardner will be the death blow to Roosevelt's aspirations, not only to the Presidency this year, but to any preferment at the hands of the American people at any time henceforth; for when a man is caught in absolute, brazen lies, told in his own defense and for his own advantage, the people of the United States must necessarily, as candid, honest folk, have done with him for ever.

THE PINCHOT PAMPHLET.

We have received several copies of sheets from a magazine issue, which give the Pinchot version of the old Glavis case and of the alleged dereliction of duty on the part of former Secretary Ballinger with respect to the filing upon coal lands in Alaska. In all this article, there is a complete ignoring of the main fact in the case, which is that the Government lost nothing, nobody got any coal lands in Alaska, and nobody can get them. Therefore, the United States was not in any way wronged, but the people who are wronged are the people of Alaska who have been deprived of any opportunity to dig and utilize coal that lies right under their feet.

This pamphlet is a vicious attack upon President Taft. It goes over at great length the well-known facts in the case from the Glavis-Pinchot side, omitting absolutely the main point in the whole matter as stated, this being the fact that there was no loss of land and no likelihood of any loss, since the

whole matter had to go to court and was at all times under contest.

There is no mistaking the vindictive animosity of this malignant presentation against President Taft. It contains absolutely nothing new, but a vast amount of comment, insinuation, and suggestions unfavorable to the President. It is vindictive and one-sided, a dishonest presentation altogether. It is quite impossible that any presentation of this kind, with malice sticking out of every page and with dishonesty evident in that it leaves out the core of the whole question, could have any real influence with the American people in this campaign.

RULE OF THE SEA VIOLATED.

When the statement was made by an officer of the Titanic that he saw the lights of a steamer not more than five miles away, and that rockets were sent up from the Titanic to attract the attention of that steamer, without success, we suggested that since no one else had mentioned anything of the kind, he might have been the victim of illusion, and we stated further that probably, in case there were such a vessel, her proximity to the scene of the disaster would never be acknowledged by the officers of that vessel.

According to the news yesterday morning, however, the Titanic officer was suffering under no hallucination, but had truly seen what he reported to have seen, and probably the reason why no one else has mentioned the nearness of that vessel, which might easily have rescued all on board the Titanic, is that the Titanic's officers who might have corroborated this witness all perished. Our suggestion that probably the officers on such vessel would never admit their proximity to the scene of the disaster, turns out to have been exactly correct; but the news from the Californian of the Leyland line shows conclusively that the Californian was within easy reach and sight of the Titanic and could, without difficulty, have rescued all on board. It appears further that the steamer Mount Temple was also near by, no more than fifteen miles away, but her captain concluded that it would do no good for him to undertake to get to the Titanic through the ice.

The officers of the Californian protest vigorously that they were not as near to the Titanic as represented, and that they saw no rockets, and did not at any time sight the Titanic. But the affidavit made by Ernest Gill, who was on duty in the engine room, explicitly states not only that he saw the rockets and signals of distress, but that he heard the officers of the Californian speak about them and say that they notified the captain. The captain, however, delayed, and finally left the scene without offering any help.

Here was a clear violation of the common rule of the sea, that the first duty of any vessel is to respond to signals of distress and do what is possible by way of saving the distressed vessel and the lives that it may carry. Under these circumstances, one may well wonder what the world is coming to, for there appears to be no tradition of the sea, no impulse of humanity left any more that will impel sailors to go to the rescue when they see signals of distress. It appears to be a clear case, although the officers of the Californian are now banded together in denial, that the Californian was within easy reaching distance of the Titanic, and could have rendered invaluable assistance immediately by way of rescuing the lives on board the big ship; and also that these officers were well aware of the fact, and of the need of their help. The steamer Mount Temple also ought to have been able to reach the scene even ahead of the Carpathia, and to render effective aid.

Thus, there were three ships, the Californian nearest, the Mount Temple within easy distance, and the Carpathia, which had much the farthest of all to go, that could undoubtedly have rescued every one on board the Titanic. And yet it was only the Carpathia, the ship farthest away, whose captain had the heart to obey the rule of the sea and go to the relief of distress. Of three vessels, the captains of two failed in their duty, and the third, recognizing that duty and responding to it nobly, rescued about one-third of the lives on board of the doomed ship.

It would seem, then, that something further is necessary in the way of revising and enforcing the duties of ships at sea. Not only must every ship be well provided with life-saving apparatus, but it is clear that there must be a law adopted, with penalties attached, to apply against any captain who refuses to go to the rescue when he sees the sign of distress. It is stated of old that for many generations there was no law in early Rome for the punishment of parricides, the murder of a father or mother by offspring, being supposed to be impossible. Thus far, there has been no law requiring captains of vessels to go to the relief of another vessel showing signals of distress, it being assumed that of course they would go, and do all that they could. The idea has been that it would be impossible for any captain of a ship to be so derelict in his duty as to fail to respond to such signals. But here are two vessels which not only refused to respond, but the officers of those vessels are now engaged in a compact to suppress the facts and excuse themselves in such way as they best can. Clearly a law must be provided to require commanders of ships to go to the relief of vessels in distress. The old style seaman would have scorned the idea of passing such a law as this, as being an imputation upon his honor and an aspersion upon his disposition to respond to the obligations of humanity. But when it is seen that out of three vessels within reach of this terrible disaster, two absolutely refused to respond

to the rule of the sea, such legislation is clearly not only necessary, but obligatory.

QUEER POLITICAL MUDDLE.

One of the most absurd events of the present political campaign has been the result of the Illinois primaries and action of the State Republican convention. It is known to every one that President Roosevelt carried those primaries, and that the State convention sent delegates pledged to his support in the National convention. But it is a surprise to find that that State convention indorsed President Taft's administration and select Roosevelt delegates, specifically instructing them to support Roosevelt, is one of the astonishing things that one would commonly suppose to be impossible. Any one who is for Roosevelt this year, is certainly not for Taft. The chief reason why any one should be for Roosevelt is because he is dissatisfied with the Taft administration. But if he is dissatisfied with the Taft administration, how can he indorse it? And there is the puzzle in the whole situation; for the indorsement of Roosevelt is a distinct repudiation of Taft.

This action of the Republican State convention of Illinois, while absurd and incomprehensible in itself, points out precisely what the position of the National Republican convention would be if it fails to renominate President Taft. It would almost of necessity be obliged to affirm the benefits of Republican policies, indorse the Republican administration, and call for a judgment of the people upon the Republican party's acts and responsibilities in the way of National control. This being a necessity of the situation, the refusal to nominate President Taft would be a distinct repudiation of the indorsement as made.

But if the National Republican convention did not indorse the Taft administration, it would thereby declare its discontent with its own party President, whom it had put in office. But if the Republican party is not contented with its own selected President, and if it cannot indorse the Republican administration, with what grace can it go before the country asking support for another Republican administration?

The truth is that the situation requires not only an indorsement of the Republican administration, which is imperative, but the renomination of President Taft. He is merely seeking what has commonly been accorded by the party to every one of its Presidents, except Hayes. But President Taft is so great a figure, so eminent a publicist, he so fully measures up to the size of the office, that there is no reason whatever for the party to repudiate him and call for a new candidate.

The Illinois absurdity serves to call the attention of the Republican party leaders of all factions to the necessity of getting together, following party precedents, and doing those things which the people expect and which party usage requires. A departure from this, distinctly and emphatically puts the Republican party at a great disadvantage before the country, and is certain perilously to undermine the Republican strength.

WET OR DRY PRESUMPTION.

It seems that the parties acting for the State in the matter of the decision by the Supreme Court of "The Pleasant Grove case," involving certain features of the new liquor law, are so discontented with the court's ruling, that they intend to apply to the judges for a rehearing. The case, it appears, turns, in the judgment of those who are dissatisfied, on what is supposed to be the decision of the court as to the presumptions of law, these differing according to the statute as between the "wet" territory and the "dry" territory. The opposite presumptions with respect to these opposite territories as determined by vote of the people, formed one of the reasons alleged by attorneys why the law is unconstitutional. For, it is contended that a vote of the people is no method to establish a rule of law or a rule of interpretation or assumption by the courts. To allow the people to fix by vote presumptions of law like this would be in the nature of a popular control over court decisions, establishing by popular vote a guide unknown to jurisprudence and alien to precedent.

The special section relied upon by those who ask a rehearing and a reversal of the former ruling, was not directly referred to in the decision, as the claim is by those who are discontented with that decision. But it by no means follows that the court took no notice of that section; in fact, the court could hardly have overlooked it. Still, we trust that the rehearing may be had, and that the court may squarely decide the question whether the people by vote can establish a rule of law or assumption which will be at once contrary in different parts of the State, and will control the court in establishing opposite presumptions within the jurisdiction of the State and in the contemplation of the statute.

Col. John Hays Hammond, who was to have made a series of campaign speeches for President Taft, has gone on a mission abroad instead. The malicious enemies of Col. Hammond cite this as evidence of tact on the part of President Taft. Perhaps he has gone over to poke King George in the ribs again.

An unexpected result of conferring the suffrage upon women is announced in California, where a court has granted a divorce to a man because his wife went through his pockets. The theory probably was that in a full-fledged citizen this act was a theft.

Keith-O'Briens

While Shopping in the Store This Week See the Following Specials in the Juvenile Department---

- LITTLE GIRLS' COATS— Sizes 2 to 6 years—half price—for about 50 coats in all colors.
- GIRLS' SUITS— A small lot of all wool serge and black and white check suits, sizes 12 to 17 years only, \$15.00 to \$22.00 values, a splendid bargain if bought now at \$7.85.
- JUNIOR MISSES' DRESSES— 50 junior wash dresses, sizes 13 to 17 years, real Anderson gingham and percales, an assortment of our regular \$3.50 to \$5.75 qualities. Splendid house and street dresses for large girls. Choice \$1.98.
- GIRLS' COATS— A small lot of girls' spring coats in the two ranges of sizes, 6 to 14 and 15 to 17 years. To close this week at greatly reduced prices.

Warner's Rust-Proof Corsets

Very close lacing—building long lines with a rather flat hip describes this model—for average size woman, who dresses in the height of fashion. It is a corset of marked style, thoroughly comfortable and guaranteed by the makers not to rust, break, or tear—well supported by the Security Rubber Button Hose Supporters. Style 543 figured Batiste only \$2.00 per pair.

Shape isn't everything in a corset—lines at a sacrifice of comfort are decidedly unsatisfactory. Warner's Rust-Proof Corsets are comfortable—guaranteed so—they shape fashionably. The bones cannot break or rust or can the fabric tear. Try a pair. You will declare that it is corset perfection. Style 556 Coutille, price \$3.75.

Women of slender form frequently "resent" the feeling of a corset—there is no feeling of "resistance" against a Warner's—it is made to fit and to wear—not for discomfort—and it cannot rust, break or tear—covered by an absolute guarantee.

Very slight figures wearing this corset are given marked style distinction.

The supporters are the strong security rubber button hose supporters.

All metal parts touching the delicate skin are absolutely rust-proof. Style 2272 Batiste price \$2.25.

There is no other corset—excepting another Warner's—that is guaranteed to shape fashionably, to fit perfectly, and to wear well, the bones not to rust, break, or the fabric tear. If a pair fails in fitting or wearing the maker wants it back. The pictured style may not be for you, but we have a Warner's that is.

Every Warner's has a set of Security Rubber Button Hose Supporters of lasting quality attached. Style 257 Batiste, price \$1.00 per pair.

Durable Shoes For Men

That also give comfort and possess style are the kind we offer men and young men. All the new lasts and all leathers.

Howard and Foster Shoes \$5.00

They have the popular toe and low heel—tans and blacks.

St. Regis Shoes \$3.50 and Oxfords

A wonderfully good shoe of comfort and appearance.

Robinson Bros. 156 Main. Where Confidence Counts

Franklin

BIG CAKE SPECIAL Happens Every Saturday

10 kinds to select from. Only 25c. Worth more.

The Stores With a Reputation. 108 and 268 South Main.

UNION DENTAL CO. 712 MAIN STREET. Honest Work. Honest Prices. Painless extraction of teeth and all work guaranteed. REMEMBER US. We Treat You Right. Office hours: 8:30 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays, 10 to 2. Phone 118.

When nothing else will start dirt You KNOW SAPOLIO WILL DO IT Works Without Water CLEANS-SCOURS-POLISHES

Denver & Rio Grande Table. Effective November 12, 1911. DEPART DAILY. Provo, Mantle, Marysville, Denver, Chicago and east. Park City, Ogden, San Francisco, Portland, San Francisco, Portland, Midvale and Bingham. Denver, Chicago and east. Provo, Springfield, Tintic, Denver, Chicago and east. Ogden, Portland and Seattle. ARRIVE DAILY. Ogden, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Anaheim, Tintic, Springfield, Provo, Bingham and Midvale. Denver, Chicago and east. Denver, Chicago and east. Ogden, San Francisco and west. Park City and intermediate. Bingham and Midvale. Provo, Mantle, Marysville, Ogden, San Francisco, Portland, Denver, Chicago and east. Ticket office, 301 Main street.

LEGAL NOTICE. All persons having claims against the Murray Lumber Co. before the first day of March, 1912, are hereby notified to present same at the office of the company, room 211 Boston building, before a regular annual meeting of a board of directors and constitute the place of the regular annual meeting which was called for the purpose of transacting all business which might properly come before the meeting of the company. O. A. ROBERTSON, Secretary. D. C. SMITH, President.

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS. Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the Murray Lumber Co. will be held on the 7th day of May, 1912, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the office of the company, room 211 Boston building, for the purpose of electing a board of directors and constitute the place of the regular annual meeting which was called for the purpose of transacting all business which might properly come before the meeting of the company. O. A. ROBERTSON, Secretary. D. C. SMITH, President.